

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 2.

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

NUMBER 92

By Telegraph

5.00 O'CLOCK.

THE VERMONTERS

En Route for Canton are Given
a Rousing Reception
at Malone.

"STAR THAT NEVER SETS"

VERMONT MOVES TO MAKE
MC KINLEY'S ELECTION
UNANIMOUS. NEW YORK
SHOULD GIVE 736,000
MAJORITY TO KEEP
WITH THE PACE.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—An enthusiastic reception was tendered the Vermont delegation which is enroute for Canton to visit McKinley. When the special train arrived here at midnight the streets were brilliant with colored fire and roman candles.

The coaches were decorated with mottoes among which were "Vermont, the star that never sets." "What's the matter with Hanna?" "Vermont moves to make it unanimous." There was an immense crowd at the station.

A stop of twenty minutes was made during which Senator Proctor, Governor Woodbury, Congressman Powers and Henry Ballard made brief addresses. Woodbury said: "If New York will do as well for McKinley and Black according to her voting population as Vermont did for Grout the majority would be 750,000."

CYCLONE IN PARIS.

The French Capital is Swept By
a Cyclone This
Afternoon.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A violent cyclone swept over portions of this city at 2:30 this afternoon. Omnibuses, cars and street stalls were overturned, trees uprooted, shop windows broken and barges sunk in the Seine. The fires had to be called out. Many persons were injured in Rue Turbigo, Place De La Republique, Place St. Sulpice and on the Boulevard St. Martin.

ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

Advance of Bank of England Rate.
The First Since Feb.
ruary, 1894.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

LEEDS, Sept. 10.—The Evening Standard this afternoon says "the unexpected raising of the bank rate from 2 to 2 1/2, which is the first change since February '94, foreshadows further gold withdrawals and has created considerable surprise on change."

The markets are consequently all flat. The Standard says: "It is too early to see the effect of the advance. Thus far the only movement which has been the direct consequence was a drop of 5-8 in consols."

STORM ON THE COAST.

Boston and Vicinity Visited
by a Severe Northwest
Gale.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The northwest gale which swept the New England coast last night was almost unabated this morning and at the signal station it is said it may pass off before night. Considerable damage has been done in Boston at the water front, many cellars being flooded and wharves and low lying streets being swamped. Reports from other coast cities indicate much damage to shipping and it is feared that later reports will show extensive loss.

PROTESTS UNHEEDED.

The Turkish Government Unmoved
by British and Italian
Embassies.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—The protests on behalf of the Armenians by the British and Italian embassies have had but little effect. The Turkish government has notified foreign ministers that it has decided to send to their respective countries all unemployed strangers.

Commissioners have been sent to the ports of landing to establish the identity of all deported persons and constant watch will be kept upon their movements. Measures will also be taken to keep out of Turkish empire the emissaries of Armenian revolutionary committees working in Bulgaria and elsewhere.

SOUND STEAMER DISABLED.

The City of Worcester Breaks Her
Shaft of Saybrook Last
Night.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)
NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 10.—The sound steamer City of Worcester, from Norwich to New York, was disabled off Saybrook last night. She signalled the freighter Mohawk which drew alongside and remained through the night. The tug brought the news to this city this morning that the steamer had broken her shaft. The City of Lowell was sent to tow her to this city and they are expected here this afternoon.

THE LAURADA BACK AGAIN.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The steamer Laurada, which sailed for Cuba August 6 with a cargo of war material for the insurgents, dropped anchor off Reedy Island at 10 o'clock this morning.

FINANCIAL.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

NEW YORK MARKET.
(Closing Quotations, 5 p.m.)
Received through the office of A. M. Tinker,
Room 3, Blackinton block. Executes orders for
stocks and bonds, deals upon New York Stock
Exchange for cash or on margin. Private
bids and offers.

American Cotton Oil..... 118 5-8
American Sugar..... 113 3-4
American Tobacco..... 63 3-4
Canada Southern..... 45
Central of New Jersey..... 101
Chicago & Alton..... 13 7-8
Chicago & Northwestern..... 97 3-4
C. B. & Q..... 55 1-2
Chicago, Milwaukee &
St. Paul..... 49 7-8
Rock Island..... 58 4-5
Chicago, St. P. M. & O..... 148
C. C. & St. L. 148
C. & G. W. 148
Del. & Hudson..... 151 1-4
Del. & Hudson Co. Feed..... 27
Gen. Electric..... 111 1-2
Ill. Cent. 111 1-2
Lake Shore..... 39 1-2
Long Island..... 83
Marinette Elevated..... 83
M. K. & T. Com. 21 1-2
M. K. & T. Pres. 18 1-2
Metropolitan Life..... 21
National Lead..... 21
New England..... 91 1-2
New Haven..... 11 1-2
Opt. & West. 12 3-4
N. Y. S. & W. common..... 21
No. Pacific pref..... 19 1-2
Pacific Mail..... 18 1-2
Pull & Reading..... 16
Puffing Billy common..... 21
Ten. Coal & Iron..... 20 1-4
Union Pacific..... 5 7-8
U. S. Rubber..... 17
U. S. Leather common..... 42
Walrus pref..... 14
Western Union..... 80 1-2
Wheeling & Lake Erie..... 5 1-2

Chicago Markets.

Wheat—Sept. Dec. 50¢ May 62 1/2

Corn—Sept. Dec. 21 1/2 May 24

Oats—Sept. Dec. 10 1/2 May 18 1/2

Pork—Sept. Jan. 6 1/2 Oct. 5 6 1/2

Lard—Oct. 3 20 Jan. 3 2 Dec.

Cotton—Opening. Closing

Jan. 5 50. 5 7-8.

Morning News Will be Found
on Page Four of this Paper.

LOCAL NEWS.

WILMINGTON.

Death of Marilla Childs.

The death of "Aunt" Marilla Childs occurred Saturday. She had been growing very feeble for the last few months.

She tried to do little things around the house on the day of her death and went out to the barn into the hen house and upon coming out fell, striking her head upon a sharp stone. She was found by Mrs. Jane Boyd, who has been living with the deceased for about a year. Mrs. Boyd went for assistance but Mrs. Childs did not recover her consciousness after the accident. She died about two hours later, near 6 o'clock.

Her death was a shock to the community in general notwithstanding her age.

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18K Wedding Rings Sterling Silver Cut Glass.

SUBURBAN NEWS. Happenings of Interest in Our Neighbor Towns.

AT ADAMS TODAY.

Landlord Frank L. Morse declares himself a candidate for Representative--**Ball Game Saturday Afternoon.** Rod and Gun Club Prosecuting Game Law Violators--Other Local News.

Rod and Gun Club Prosecutions.

William Collins was in court Wednesday morning charged with killing a partridge out of season. He was caught with a bird in his possession. Collins was found guilty and fined \$20. The prosecution was made by the Adams Rod and Gun club and it is stated by the officers that there are other prosecutions to be made unless certain parties stop violating the fish and game laws. There are people in town known to have been trout fishing since the first of August.

The other cases in court Wednesday were:

George Pish, drunk, fined \$5.
John McNulty, drunk, fined \$5.
William Burke, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Henry Reynolds, discharged.

Ball Game Saturday.

The Stanley base ball nine of Pittsfield and the Renfrews will complete its series of games on the Redfield grounds Saturday afternoon. Each team has won two games this season and the game Saturday will end the contest between the two nines for this summer. The Pittsfield nine will be considerably strengthened: Fox of Holy Cross will play third base and either Pappan or Welch will pitch. For Renfrew, the battery will be Mr. Bridie and Randy. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

Calvin Bowker.

Calvin Bowker, father of Mrs. Zelotus R. Wood of this town, died at his daughter's home on Maple street at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the effects of his old age. Mr. Bowker was 90 years old Saturday and was born in Savoy, son of Liberty Bowker, the fifth day of September, 1806. He lived there until a few years ago. He was appointed postmaster of Savoy Hollow in 1861, by President Tyler, and held the office until forced to give it up in 1862 on account of his age.

Wrong Man Arrested.

Michael Gaberty was in court this morning on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at several hundred dollars from T. P. Whalen. Both men are boarders at the Central house and the watch was lost Wednesday night. Whalen was intoxicated and some one undoubtedly took the timepiece. Gaberty told a straight story and as there was nothing against him but circumstantial evidence, he was discharged.

Candidate for Legislature.

Frank L. Morse, landlord of the Greylock house, announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the legislature. Mr. Morse has always been an ardent party worker and his friends consider it no more than fitting that the party give him this testimonial at this time. More than that Mr. Morse would make a good representative.

Peter Ferguson of Hudson, N. Y., is in town.

Miss Hanna E. Daniels has as her guest Miss Mary Egan of Pittsfield.

The Thursday afternoon reading club will begin its weekly meetings again this week. The program will be as follows:

Roll call; paper on Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. J. S. Adams; reading from Chautauq, Mrs. O. I. Darling; current literary events, Mrs. Ira S. Ball.

Miss Rena and Archie Bowen have returned to the Merriam school at Bridgewater.

Hugh McIntyre has finished his work on the engine in the new Berkshire mill, and left town Wednesday.

Miss Eleanor Burton has returned home after a visit in Philadelphia.

An electric car will be held at North Adams Friday evening until after the Howe-Lavin concert.

Randolph F. Clark returned to his home in Keene, N. H., today. Mr. Clark will enter the class of '99 during the winter term.

Braund and Harris Mears are attending the Drury high school at North Adams.

Samuel Roberts shot a golden eagle this morning of Mr. Dennison's farm. The eagle measures 5 feet 5 inches from tip to tip and stands 2 feet in height.

Miss Ruth Mears is the guest of Miss Gertrude Clark for a few days.

COOK WANTED—APPLY IN PERSON AT DUNCAN HOUSE.

BLACKINTON.

Miss Amanda Ingraham left Wednesday morning for Wellesley college where she is taking a four year course.

Professor Roslyn of New York who has been stopping in town for a few days gave an entertainment at the Greylock hotel in Williamstown last evening.

George Goman returned to Great Barrington this morning after a few days at his home in the village.

Albert White of Shelburne Falls is the guest of George P. Carpenter and family.

SEARSBURG.

Election passed off quietly. O. A. Johnson was chosen town representative.

Emery Parsons and family have moved from West Wardsboro to the house on Knapp hill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Herrington of Wardsboro were in town over Sunday visiting relatives.

The heavy rain of Sunday washed out about half a foot of embankment near Tudor's mill dam.

M. F. Perry is getting ready to put up a sawmill opposite his home, having bought the engine and boilers of Norman D. Allen.

Mrs. H. H. Forrester is reported better.

Quite a hard frost came on Friday night.

SAVOY.

L. C. Wilder of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., a civil engineer, was the guest of Dr. Kinney a few days the past week. The Collins family, nine in number, from New York, returned today after a summer spent at Cheshire Inn. They express themselves as perfectly satisfied with the place and its complete accommodations.

Dr. L. O. Martin is erecting a Quince granite monument on his lot of a novel design. It weighs about five tons. A large ball is rested upon bases that places it about eight feet high.

There is petition on the Baptist church side entrance, signed by forty-one members, calling for a meeting to incorporate the society the 21st.

Mrs. Mabel Jenks of Shelburne Falls is staying in town a while.

Wallace Nickerson and bride of North Adams were in town today.

C. D. Cummings is slicking up his grounds opposite the cemetery in noticeable shape.

Another ball game will be played Saturday by the team which played Labor day. The game will be followed by a supper to be furnished by the defeated team.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Bolting Democrats.

There are a great many Democrats in this town who have declared their intention of voting for McKinley this fall and many more are influenced by the announcement that two of Williamstown's leading Democrats C. S. Cole and W. L. Crozier, have declared that they cannot support the Chicago nominees. Mr. Cole has been a Democrat for twenty-four years but is a sound money man and considers it better for the cause to support McKinley than to vote for Palmer. Mr. Crozier's attitude is explained in a letter from the west to Walter Brunt. He also is for McKinley.

A very pleasant candy party was given by Miss D. Lawrence at her home on Southworth avenue Wednesday evening to about twenty friends. Instrumental music was rendered by Miss Gertrude Clark, Prof. J. W. Lawrence and Mr. Boardman. Mr. Tucker of Blackinton gave several vocal selections.

Frank and Philip Boyes are spending their vacations in Boston.

Richard Stevens is attending the Bliss Business college in North Adams.

The football team will start training next week. A number of these men are already in town.

Henderson '99 is in town.

Walter Foster '99 has been quite ill with neuralgia of the stomach but he is now gaining.

William Cooper of Providence, R. I., is visiting his mother, Mrs. William Cooper.

Among the recent arrivals at the Greylock are: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Newton and Mrs. S. A. Newton of West Newton, Mrs. L. M. Wood of New York; John J. Martin and daughter of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillingham and the Misses Dillingham of Houston, Texas; Mrs. R. C. Black and son, R. C. Black, Jr., of Pelham Manor, N. Y. Many coaching parties are stopping at the house. Today a driving party from Walcoomacum in Bennington, Vt., took dinner at the house.

An electric car will be run from North Adams Friday evening after the Howe-Lavin concert.

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Samuel Roberts shot a golden eagle this morning of Mr. Dennison's farm. The eagle measures 5 feet 5 inches from tip to tip and stands 2 feet in height.

Miss Carrie Newell has accepted a position bookkeeper with H. Newell & Co. of Shelburne Falls.

The village school commences Wednesday of this week with Miss Johnson of Greenfield as teacher.

WEST HALIFAX.

Miss Horace Newton, who died at her home in Leyden, Mass., August 28, was a native of this town and had many friends here who were saddened to learn of her death. Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thurber and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Niles went to Leyden to attend the funeral which was held on Monday of last week. Mrs. Newton's only surviving brother, Dr. O. A. Wheeler, who lives in California, is in the last stages of consumption and not expected to live long.

A frost last week Wednesday and Friday mornings. It is a cold day when Halifax goes Democratic.

At the election last week Tuesday the voters of Halifax gave Grant 135 votes Jackson 42 and Whitmore 1 for governor. The justices elected were Alcanda Preston, L. M. Woodard, M. Weeks, Frank Worden and E. F. Evans. H. S. Plumb was elected town representative on the tenth ballot.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Cook Mr. and Mrs. Ira Larabee, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Worden and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Niles attended the Grange picnic at Brattleboro last Saturday.

Mrs. Anna Smith and Mrs. Hudson are visiting friends in North Adams.

STRATTON.

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The heavy rain of Sunday washed out about half a foot of embankment near Tudor's mill dam.

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Mrs. H. H. Forrester is reported better.

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LINNE.

Miss Bertha Fowler is teaching in the Pannell Hill district and her sister, Alice, has a school in the southerly part of Heath.

There has been some frost here on the hills but no great damage done yet.

A few farmers who depended on others for water rejoiced when the rain came Sunday.

Those who attended election from Pannell Hill and stayed late but came away before the balloting appear to think there is much folly extant.

A valuable cow owned by L. J. Fowler recently died mysteriously.

CHARLEONT.

Mrs. Dwight Meekins is quite ill. C. B. Mayhew is failing fast and not expected to live long.

Mrs. Daphne Allen from Chelsea is visiting in town among old friends and neighbors.

The Old Folks gathering passed off quite pleasantly last week with more than the average attendance of old people.

Mrs. Nancy Shipped who has been spending a few weeks with her son R. Phillips in Northfield, has returned to this town to spend the autumn and winter with her daughter Mrs. G. J. Jillson.

Mrs. F. A. Jillson and two daughters have been spending a few days in Whitingham and Readsbury.

STAMFORD.

Zebulon Kamp is spending a few weeks at his brother's Z. W. Kemp.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frame at Maplehurst last Saturday.

CHESHIRE.

Stowes Cummings shot a blue heron on the reservoir Wednesday which measured six feet from tip to tip of wings and stood five feet high from point of beak to extreme point of toe.

Thomas Courtney of Brooklyn, N. Y., and one of Brooklyn bridge police of that city, is stopping in town.

NORTH HEATH.

Mr. and Mrs. William Churchill from West Dover visited last Saturday and Sunday at Dudley's Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Carpenter of Grindwold spent last Saturday and Sunday at John Underwood's.

Mrs. Mary Cook is again confined to her bed. She has long been ill, feels health but had seemed much better this summer until now. Much sympathy is felt for her.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

HOW THEY VIEW IT

Democrats in Washington Pleased with Bryan's Letter.

OTHERS SURPRISED AT ITS SHORTNESS

His Managers Consider It a Strong Document, as It Covers Only the Main Questions Now Before the American People and Does Not Go Over Old Ground.

Washington, Sept. 10.—William J. Bryan's letter of acceptance was read with much interest at the different political headquarters here, and among all but the democratic leaders its shortness was a surprise. Mr. Bryan's declaration, often before embodied in his speeches, that he would not accept a second nomination if elected is considered by democrats as one of the strong points. Regarding this he says: "So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation, and with the enormous influence he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance any personal ambition I hereby renounce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election."

Considered a Strong Document. At democratic headquarters the letter is considered extremely strong for two reasons. It is short and covers only the main points at issue, and in the present flood of political literature can more easily digest it than if it had gone into points already thoroughly covered by Mr. Bryan in his speech of acceptance and numerous addresses. That this was his intention is made clear by the following paragraph taken from the introduction of his letter, the main points of the document then following: "Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declarations. Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquillity, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law, government is impossible. The democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to protect and defend the due scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government, and suggests an 'indissoluble union of indestructible states.' Our wise forefathers, fearing the tendency toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government, and is empowered to protect such states against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state except upon application of the legislature of the state or upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the state, acting through their legally chosen representatives are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. These who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by the people themselves."

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No Excuse for Bad Lines.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes; but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its bonds in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations.

This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money securities have been able to depict or protect the treasury according to their changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department. The government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of any syndicate, but in spite of any opposition which the syndicate may exert. To assert that the government is dependent upon the assistance or good will of a portion of the people other than constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

National Bank Currency.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by

the national banks is supported by the highest democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes, in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note, which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that the United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim vested interest in the national financial policy. The United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government, and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

The Meane Desires.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

Pensions.

No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense and for those who are dependent upon them.

Injunctions.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

Trusts.

The democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it is recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are creatures of the law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

The Producers of Wealth.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The democratic party has never found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

Arbitration.

"I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of disputes between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employee and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassments occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them upon the other."

Immigration.

"While the democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with determination and ability to contribute to the prosperity of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with Americans.

Railroads and Civil Service.

"The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors and must therefore prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons, as well as for the interests of the government. That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A fixed term in appointive office, except where the federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency."

THE TARIFF.

"It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as high court, must render judgment in the cause which press is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who still, in view of the doors of mercy on mankind, are in the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver standard of the constitution restored."

W. J. BEYAN."

HOBART'S LETTER

Accepting the Republican Vice-Presidential Nomination.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MONEY QUESTION

Monetary Currency as We Now Have Approved by the Republicans—A Standard and a Currency Vastly Different Things—Urgent Need of a Change in Tariff Law.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Garrett A. Hobart's letter accepting the republican vice-presidential nomination is made public to-day. The main points follow:

How Charles W. Fairbanks and others of the nomination committee of the republican national convention expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that body as the party basic of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views, by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate before the American people.

The Money Question.

The platform declarations in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the republican party as to this supremely important subject. We stand unequivocally for honesty in finance, and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system, in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce, to the existing gold standard of value. We hold that every dollar of currency issued by the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper, must be worth a dollar in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank which holds his deposit, or in the exchanges of the world. The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best standard of our country, the judicial mind must be reared by the constitution for the defense of individual rights and the public welfare, and it even threatens to destroy the integrity and independence of the supreme court, which has been considered the last refuge of the citizen against every form of outrage and injustice. In the face of the serious peril which these propositions embody, it would seem that there could be but one sentiment among right-thinking citizens, as to the duty of the hour. All men, of whatever party, who believe in law, and have some regard for the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, must unite in defense of the endangered interests of the nation.

Tariff and Protection.

Our financial and business condition is at this moment one of almost unprecedented depression. Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital is without remunerative employment. Labor is idle. The revenues of the government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These conditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a mistaken economic policy deliberately enacted and applied. It would not be difficult and would not involve any violent disturbance of our existing commercial system to enact necessary tariff modifications along the lines of experience. In such a condition of affairs as this it is idle to argue against the necessity of some sort of a change in our fiscal laws. Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the government to protect and encourage in all practicable ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor, and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of the commercial world. It is desirable that we should make it known at once and authoritatively that an "honest dollar" means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness.

Much Careless Juggling.

If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial nations we must cease juggling with this question and make our honesty of purpose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meaning of the language used in the bonds of the government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world. It is desirable that we should make it known at once and authoritatively that an "honest dollar" means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness.

Fraud Upon All Persons.

The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not to-day permitted in any part of the world—not even in Mexico. It is proposed to make the coinage of silver at its present price of less than seventy cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the government. Any attempt on the part of the government to create by its fiat money of a fictitious value would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples and bring infinite reprobation upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world-wide. Such free coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotton, corn or rye—who would in justice be equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the United States treasury at a profit fixed by the government—and against all producers of iron, steel, zinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stimulated and at the same time degraded. In every respect the proposed policy is partial and one-sided.

[The letter then at some length points out a number of great length that would suffer and the calamity that would follow if the Chicago platform was permitted to be carried out.]

General Section Wholesale Specie.

The proposition for free and unlimited silver coinage, carried to its logical conclusion, and but one is possible, means, as before intimated, legislative warrant for the repudiation of all existing indebtedness, public and private, to the extent of nearly 60 per cent of the face of all such debts.

debtors. It demands an unlimited volume of fiat currency, irredeemable, and therefore without any standard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people. This country cannot afford to give the sanction to wholesale speciation. It must hold fast to its integrity. It must still encourage thrift in all proper ways. It must not only educate its children to honor and respect the flag, but it should inculcate fidelity to the obligations of personal and national honor as well. Both these great principles should hereafter be taught in the common schools of the land, and the lesson impressed upon those who are the voters of to-day and those who are to become the inheritors of sovereign power in this republic, that it is neither wise, patriotic nor safe to make political platforms the mediums of assault upon property, the peace of society and open civilization itself.

But vastly more than the mere assertion of a purpose to reconstruct the national currency is suggested by the Chicago platform. It assumes, in fact, the form of a revolutionary propaganda. It embodies a menace of national disintegration and destruction. This spirit manifested itself in a deliberate proposition to repudiate the plighted public faith, to impair the sanctity of the obligation of private contracts, to cripple the credit of the nation by stripping the government of the power to borrow money as the urgent exigencies of the treasury may require, and, in a word, to overthrow all the foundations of financial and industrial stability. Nor is this all. Not content with a proposition to thus subvert the currency and to unseat all conditions of trade and commerce, the party responsible for this platform denies the competency of the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens against internal disorder and violence. It assails the judicial mind, reared by the constitution for the defense of individual rights and the public welfare, and it even threatens to destroy the integrity and independence of the supreme court, which has been considered the last refuge of the citizen against every form of outrage and injustice. In the face of the serious peril which these propositions embody, it would seem that there could be but one sentiment among right-thinking citizens, as to the duty of the hour. All men, of whatever party, who believe in law, and have some regard for the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, must unite in defense of the endangered interests of the nation.

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A Warning to the Sultan.

London, Sept. 10.—Following is the text of the unanimous note from the various embassies at Constantinople, sent to the sultan on August 27: "We regret the events. They ought to cease immediately; otherwise the new democracy leads will be thousands of men, democratic, aristocratic and democratic to-day, who count country more than party, and are unwilling even by indirect contribution to contribute to results disastrous to our most sacred interests." GARETT A. HOBART.

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